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AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' REGISTER.

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[From Heath's Book of Beauty, for 1845.

The Anniversary.

BY ALARIC A. WATTS.

Twenty chequered years have past,—
Summer suns and wintry weather,—
Since our lot in concert cast,
First we climbed the hill together.

And the world before us lay
In its brightest colors drest,
As we took our joyous way
To select our place of rest.

Fortune's smiles, we could not boast;
Fame—we had not dreamt of Fame!
Friendship—e'en when needed most
We had only known—by name.

So, despising trappings rich,
We decked our brows with humbler things,
And in friendship's empty niche
Love installed—without his wings!

There, though twenty years have fled,
Chequered o'er by good and ill,
He lifts aloft his beaming head,
The same, young household idol still.

[From the National Intelligencer.

THE OREGON QUESTION.

Debate in the Senate.

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. Cass, came up for consideration on Monday, the 15th instant:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the condition of the national fortifications and of their armaments; and whether defensive works are necessary; and into the condition and quantity of the military supplies; and into the state and means possessed by the Government for the defences of the country.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Militia be instructed to enquire into the present condition of that great branch of the public service, and into the state of the militie law; and that they be further instructed to report such changes in the existing system as will give mote experience and efficiency to that arm of defence, and will place it in the best condition for protecting the covntry, should it be exposed to foreign invasion.

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to enquire into the condition of the Navy of the United States, and into the quantity and condition of supplies now on hand, and whether an increase of them is not necessary to the efficient operation of the navy, and to its preservation and augmentation; and, generally, into its capacity for defending our coast and commerce, and for any service the exigencies of the country may probably require.

Mr. Cass rose and addressed the Senate. Is it possible, said he, to read the Message of the President of the United States to Congress, and to witness the indications of public opinion which are disclosed about us, without being aware that a crisis rapidly approaches; that the present state of the intercourse between this country and Great Britain demands serious consideration, and may demand a cordial co-operation in action on the part of Congress and the whole nation? The President has told us that the negotiations have arrived at, if not a close, at all events, a position which is about tantamount to a close. The claims of the two nations he finds utterly irreconcilable, and a relinquishment of claims to some extent on the part of one or both countries, or the intervention of a meditating power, seem now to be the only alternatives which can avert that most disastrous event, a state of war.

This Government had already declined to submit the matter to arbitration: it was a course which might with propriety be adopted by independent nations, under equal circumstances, but unfortunately, in our controversy with England, those equal circumstances did not exist. It was obvious that an umpire would have to be taken from the associated monarchies of Europe, and we might well hesitate to leave the decision in such hands. It would he thought, be better to hold fast our rights, than, by submitting them to a doubtful arbitration, to risk their loss.—War was a great calamity, and should, if possible be avoided; but there were calamities more to be dreaded than war, and among those calamities was national dishonor. He did not rise for the purpose of discussing our right to Oregon; that was a subject which would come up in its proper place, and at a proper time. He was aware that a great diversity of opinion existed as to the extent of our claims, and, for himself, he would embrace this opportunity of expressing his cordial and entire adhesion to the views expressed by the President in his message to Congress in relation to this matter.

It must be pretty evident to all who examine the subject that the pretensions of the two nations are utterly irreconcileable. The most liberal as yet made by England fell far below our most moderate claim; and under these circumstances, said Mr. C., what are we to do? Shall we recede? No, sir; as to receding, it is a thing not to be thought of for a moment. It is a thing which I allude to only to denounce it; and in this denunciation I am sure that I shall be joined by every true hearted American. Nothing is to be gained by pusillanimity.

He who would be content to attain a present temporary advantage at the expense of future dishonor and disgrace, but sows the whirlwind and reaps the storm. I will, continued Mr. C., here repeat a maxim which cannot be too deeply impressed upon our minds, viz: that it is better to fight for the first inch than for acres afterwards; better to fight for the door-sill than the hearth-stone; to maintain our national character unblemished is of greater consequence than the acquisition of wealth or extended possessions; it is this which possesses a moral influence in the hour of danger which is beyond all price. I repeat it, upon this question we cannot recede. Our destiny is onward. You might as well attempt to chain the waves on the Pacific as to arrest the progress of this nation. There is a tide of emigration now finding its way—making for itself a channel through the barriers of the Rocky Mountains, which must inundate every portion of the vast territory lying beyond them. A vigorous and hardy population are spreading themselves abroad in the region, and they demand the protection of this Government. Shall they not have it? Shall they not have the benefit of our laws and institutions extended to them?

Only last week memorials were laid upon your table asking for your protection; and do you think that, if their application is disregarned, they will long continue to seek your favor or conciliate your regard? No sir, the possessions they have acquired they will hold by the bayonet. They will not tamely sit still and await your tardy movements. The great principles of mutual protection and allegiance, if not adhered to by you in favor of that adventurous people, a portion of your own citizens, you dishearten them, and they become a prey to foreign diplomatic chicanery. What is it inspires the hearts of those who have found a home in that distant region, if not the prospect of enjoying the blessings of civil and religious liberty under the fostering care of this Government? It is impossible that this state of things should continue; for it seems to me utterly impossible that a community having the same interests and occupying the same territory can hold a divided allegiance, and be governed by two distinct and seperate sovereignties.—Are their claims upon this government to be disregarded by us altogether? Have they no rights to be enforced, and wrongs to be redressed? How is either the one or the other to be done amid conflicting authorities constituted within the same limits? Possessory titles to lands might be held to be good in favor of the party last getting possession. How can justice be obtained by going into a court composed of every party from whom redress or restriction is sought? England herself is invulnerable; the arrows of justice cannot even reach her heel. Touch but her rights in the minutest particular and her national sympathies and prejudices are aroused, and she is prepared to resist to the utmost. Shall we be less tenacious of our rights? We are warned by the infirmities of human nature to trust our cause to none but ourselves. If then we cannot, with a due regard to national honor, retrace our steps, and as England has placed herself in our path, what course is before us? I have no hesitation in saying, if England adheres to her last proposition, and refuses to relinquish it, it is tantamount to a declaration of war. I hope, nay, I say rather, I wish that England would awaken to a sense of her injustice, and yield where she can yield honorably. But will she do so? It is safest to believe she will not; and this dictate of caution is fortified by the whole tenor of her conduct. When did she ever relinquish a hold that she had once gained? The course taken by the two great leaders of her Administration may be regarded as a pretty sure index of what may be expected for her policy.

[Mr. Cass here quoted from the London Morning Chronicle a portion of a debate which occurred in the House of Commons, April 5, 1845, in relation to the proposed annexation of Texas to the United States.]

Here (said Mr. C.) is the leader of the great Whig party in the British House of Commons denouncing the annexatinn of Texas to this country because it tends to territorial aggrandizement; and all this cant about British moderation and philanthrophy is believed in by the credulous and the infatuated; but let them not suppose it is believed by us. The timely and wholesome rebuke administered to Mexico might, with equal propriety, be administered to England. The moderation of England! Such a collossal power as England has built up the world has never seen. Her fortifications gird the earth and her ships cover the sea. I have procured from the Librarien a few statistics of England's power and greatness.—She holds sway over 153,000,000 of people. A little narrow island on the western coast of Europe gives laws to one-fifth of the whole human race. She holds sovereignty over three millions eight hundred and twelve thousand square miles, one-eighth of the whole globe. And in the whole course of her aequisitions, from the subjugation of Ireland downwards, it has always been the force of arms. There has never been an instance, so far as I remember, where an independent people submitted themselves willingly to her domination or control; never an instance where a people, united with her out of reverence or regard to the institutions. I have no pleasure in national crimination and recrimination, but we cannot, if we would, shut our eyes to these truths. They have made a lasting impression on my mind, and I am but little disposed to yield to pretensions urged as she urges them. And she charges that we, too, are ambitious. Why, we have made three accessions. and they were all of them, coterminious regions with our own. And now, when in the process of the accomplishment of a junction consumated by the voluntary act of a free people, that nation, so celebrated for its self-assumed moderation, interposes in words, if not by deeds, and betows upon us the utmost villification.

While I would sacredly regard the rights of other nations, I would extend the benefit of our own laws and institutions over all who claim our protection; for I have no fear that an extensian of territory will weaken our Governuent. It has a life preserving principle within itself; in the control which the whole body of the people have over the Government—a better security than fleets and armies. And if this Administration would crown its labors and in all it has yet done it has acted with equal ability and success—let it secure the peaeeful annexation of Oregon and California, and it will have secured to itself the lasting pratitude of the couutry.

[Mr. Cass again referred to some passages in the English newspapers, expressive of the feelings entertained by the leading men of that nation towards the United States.]

Under these imposing circumstances, (continued Mr. C.,) we may well ask of the watchmen, "What of the night?—What are we to do? I take for granted that we will give notice of the termintion of joint occupancy, according to the recommendation of the President, (for I cannot suppose that the people of Oregon are to be left without protection,) and if we do there must be a war. And it will be no trifling war, but a war of extermination. The danger cannot be averted by indifference. It is better to look a difficulty in the face, by making the adequate preparations, showing to England and the world the spectacle of an undivided people. One war has already found us unprepared, and reflect for a moment what that condition of things cost the country in blood and treasure. Our preparations should be vigorous, prompt, efficient.—The President has discharged his duty ably and fearlessly; let us now discharge ours. It is my firm conviction, and I do not hesitate thus publicly to express it, that the surest if not the only means of avoiding a war, is to be united in the determination to carry it on, if it does come, with all the energies God has given us.—Our country is extensive and populous: we have a spacious frontier exposed, unfortified and ungarrisoned, with a very diminutive navy, which ought, especially the steam portion of it, to be put in a better condition with all practicable speed. These preparations require time; but the patriotism of the American people is always awake, asd prepared in a single instant to repel aggression and to resent injury—ready to demonstrate to the whole world that republicans are jealous of their interests, and determined to support and maintain them.

[Mr. Cass was replied to by Mr. Mangum, who was followed by Mr. Allen and Mr. Archer; but we cannot command room for the remarks of these gentlemen]

Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1845.

The Senate having resumed the unfinished business of yesterday, being the consideration of the resolutions offered by Mr. Cass.

Mr. Niles addressed the Senate at considerable length in favor of the adoption of the resolutions. He saw nothing objectionable in the resolulions themselves. They were mere resolutions for inquiry, and such as Senators were in the habit of moving almost every day of the session; but he deprecated the discursive range which the debate had taken. He believed it was calculated to produce an injurious effect both in this country aud abroad. He thought that the plain and obvious course which had been marked ont by the President in his message was the true and proper one for Congress to pursue, and he could see no reason to apprehend that any other than an amicable termiuation of the controversy would be the result.

Mr. Crittenden next addressed the Senate. He remarked that, in the resolutions themselves, he perceived nothing objectonable, and he was quite ready to vote for appropriations which might be deemed necessary at any time to place the country in a state of complete defence, and to provide against the possible contingency of a war. The remarks however, which were made by the honorable Senator from Michigan, the mover of these resolutions, gave to them a peculiar significance, a peculiar degree of consequence and importance, under the circumstances in which they were placed. Those remarks, iu fact, according to his understanding, conveyed an assurance, and from a very high authority, too, that war might now be looked upon as almost inevitable. They were, as far as the honorable Senator could make them so, a declaration of war. Remarks of that character were calculated deeply to affect the interests of the people, and seriously to distnrb the business of the country. He felt assured, therefore, that the Senator had not made them unadvisedly and without proper deliberation. As for this Government receding from the propositions she had already made, the Senator had said that he mentioned it only for the purpose of denouncing it. Our position, then, was fixed; and unless Great Britain thought proper to recede, there must be war. When did Great Britain ever recede? But more than this: they were informed that the President, in his message, had recommended that notice should be given of the termination of joint occupancy; and the Senator had proceeded to say that, if the notice were given, war would be inevitable. They were, indeed then, according to the authority of the honorable Senator, standing on the very verge of war. And if the whole Senate were the same opinion, instead of adopting a resolution of inquiry which they were now called on to adopt, they would at once make every effort at preperation and putting on all their armor without any delay.

Mr. Cass desired to explain. He did not say that war was inevitable, but that if England, at the expiration of the year, persisted in the practical assertion of her claim to the Territory of Oregon, it would lead to war. He had stated yesterday, and he would repeat it now, that he believed England would persist in that claim.

Mr. Crittenden. Under these imposing circumstadces, we may well ask of the watchman, what of the night? What are we to do? I take it for granted that we shall give the notice of the termination of the joint occupancy; and, if we do, the Senator tells us there must be war.

Mr. Cass, But I added, as I now do, if England persists, as I believe she will, in practically asserting her claim.

Mr. Crittenden. Then the Senator wishes to be understood as speaking qualifiedly. I would be very glad to hear an explanation from the honorable Senator by which public anxiety might be relieved.

Mr. Cass said he could give no such explanation. His opinion, if the Senator desired to hear it, was, that we are almost on the verge of war; for he believed that England would persist in her claim.

Mr. Crittenden said that these momentous announcements were calculated, he thought, to create very great apprehensions in the public mind, particularly when coupled with other remarks of the same nature made by the honorable Senator. After, for instance, informing the Senate that England was not in the habit of receding from any pretension which she once sets up, though we cannot settle the differences in any other way, he yet repudiates the idea of arbitration.—Well. then what was the conclusion at which the honorable Senator arrived?—It was that war was inevitable.

Mr. Cass observed that he did not wish to convey any other idea than he very much feared war would ensue, because he believed that England would persist in her pretensions.

Mr. Crittenden now nnderstood the Senator to say that he believed England would peisist in asserting her claim to the whole of the Oregon territory,

Mr. Cass. That is it.

Mr. Crittenden. Well, after the speech of the Senator of yesterday, that is something of a retraction.

Mr. Cass. I do not retract a single word. I will repeat what I said. [Mr. C. here took a copy of the report of his speech, as prepared by himself for the Union, and read the passage referred to.]

Mr. Crittenden. Now I am totally at a loss. Does the gentlemen mean that if we give the notice, and he thinks we ought to give it, war will necessarily follow?

Mr. Cass. If, at the expiration of the year, England persists in her claim; I cannot say what she will do, but I believe she will persist.

Mr. Crittenden. The Senator then at length, instead of announcing an inevitable inference, makes his inference contingent upon the happening of other events—upon the occurrence of other circumstances. His conclusion, to be complete, will require various other facts: such as that Great Britain will, at the end of the year, take hostile possession of the whole territory. It might be be very fairly inferred that such a course on the part of Great Britain would lead to a war; and if the Senator desired to make out a case somewhat stronger, let him suppose that Great Britain should land her forces and take possession of the city of Charleston, or Norfolk, or Baltimore. In short, the meaning of the Senator, after all, was that war would inevitably take place, provided the grounds for war were hereafter supplied. He had at first feared that the announcement made by the Senator would have the effect to create a false alarm; and this effect he thought the more likely to be produced by reason of the high character and standing of the Senator, not from his personal and private character and standing alone, but from the intimate and confidential relations which he was supposed to bear to the present Chief Mrgistrate of the nation. It would be very naturally supposed that declarations of so montentous a character would not be made without a knowledge of the sentimeuts entertained by the Administration. Taking all these considerations together he was somewhat under the impression that the authority given so apparently in earnest must be set down as an evidence that there was to be war.

Sir, (continued Mr. Crittenden,) I do not myself believe, speaking with all due deference for the distinguished Senator, that we are to have a war. I have never been able to realize to my mind that a war could possibly grow up between two such nations as the United States and Great Britain, out of such a cause. Is it possible that we cannot settle the boundary of a distinct strip of territory, of no great value either, without a war? Cannot the diplomacy of the country settle a question of this sort, without imbruing the hands of the two nations in blood? What is their wisdon worth—what is their diplomacy worth—if this be the case? Sir, it ought to be settled. There is no question of insulted honor, no question of national character involved. This is but a question regarding some portion of a distant frozen barren territory, that has been in dispute for thirty or forty years. I have more confidence in the wisdom, humanity, and intelligence of the two Governments, than to suppose it possible that out of such a cause war can arise. And while I say this, I will add that I perfectly agree with the sentiments expressed by the Senator from North Carolina, and the Senator from Virginia, yesterday, that if war should come, I believe we shall see the whole Union rally round the national standard, united as a single man. Before the actual occurrence of war we may battle among ourselves, but when it comes there is no neutral ground to stand upon. But who is there that desires a war? None I trust. All say it is to be deprecated and avoided, and I trust, that every thing will be done on our part that honor and policy permits to be done to avoid it.

But we are now called upon to give notice of the termination of the joint occupancy, and we are told that, connected with other circumstances war is to be the consequence of that notiee. Will it be so? I think it ought not, and will not, unless we commit a very egregious blunduer. But if, as the Senator says, we are in the path which leads to war, let us march slowly and firmly upon it. Let us be firm, self possessed, and slow.—We shall not be less formidable to our enemies while advancing thus, than if we pursue the path as if reckless of all consequences, wheresoover it may lead us. Let us. then, if we are to give the notice, and I think we cannot well avoid it, instead of giving the precise notice indicated, let us give notice to take effect two years hence; it will not the less indicate our firmness and our determination. Let us not act like a spiteful landlord giving notice to a tenant, and limiting our tenant to the shortest possible time, but give time for reflection and negotiation. We ought not to be hasty or careless of giving insult to any people, much less to those whom by character and by lineage we resemble so nearly. The question of settlement of mere matters of interest may be difficult enough, but an insult is much more difficult of settlement between two high spirited nations. Let us, then, travel on with a firm and steady step, cautiously, boldly, and at the same time monifesting a willingness to secure an amicable adjustment of difficulties in preference to war.

Mr. Webster said he did not propose to offer any opposition whatever to the passage of the resolutions, though he could not perceive that there was any very great necessity for their adoption. It did not appear to him that they charged the committee with any especial duty. Inquiry into the matters here suggested was the ordinary duty of the committee, and he did not think there were any extraordinary circumstances existing which rendered it necessary on this occasion to instruct them by a resolution of the Senate, or to stimulate them in the performance of an established duty. Nevertheless, he regretted the introduction of these resolutions, combined as they were with the remarks wich the Senator from Michigan had thought proper to addres to the Senate, because he agreed with the Senator from Kenteckey that their introduction in that manner appeared to give something to them of significance which would create unnecessary alarm. Every member of the Senate knew, and every man of intelligence knew, that unnecessary alarm and apprehension about the preservation of the public peace was a great evil. It disturbed the business of the country; it disturbed the calculations of men; it deranged the pursuits of life, and even, to a great extent, changed the circumstances of the whole business of the country. This truth will be felt more especially by every gentleman acquainted or connected with the sea board. They all knew what an immense amount of property was afloat upon the ocean, carried there by our citizens in the prosecution of their maritime pursuits. They all knew that a rumor of war, or the breath of a rumor of war, would affect the value of that property. They all knew what effect it would have upon insurances. They all knew what immense amount of property on shore would be affected by the agitation of public opinion upon an intimation of the disturbance of the pacific relations existing between this country and foreign States.

Sir, (said Mr. W.) there are two ways in either of which a Government may proceed—and when I have stated them I think it will be obvious to every one which is the wisest. We may if we choose create alarm and apprehension. We may, if we are wise, cause no unnecessary alarm, but make quiet, thorough, just, politic, statesmanlike prvisions for the future.

Mr. President, I am entirely of the opinion of the Senator from Kentucky. I have not been able to bring myself to believe that war will grow out of this matter, certainly not immediately; and I think I cannot be mistaken when I say that the recommendations which the Chief Magistrate has made to Congress will not lead to any such result. I think it impossible to mistake the meaning of the President. He does not expect war. Looking at the state of things around us, and at what is stated by the Executive, I cannot believe that he apprehends any danger.

Sir, I shall abstain cautiously from offering any remark upon that portion of the message which refers to the negotiation. I abstain with equal care from any remark upon a correspondence which has been published. I do not wish to say whether it does appear from that correspondence that negotiation is so completely and entirely at an end, that no amicable disposition of the question may be looked for hereafter from a diplomatic source. It is enough for me, in order to accomplish all the purposes of these few remarks, to say, that while I am incapable of bringing myself to the belief that the president apprehends any immediate danger of war I may be allowed to suppose, or to imagine, that he, the President, may entertain an opinion similar to that which has been expressed this morning by the Senator from Connecticut. He may possibly look for propositions to come from the other side, having communicated the ultimatum of this Government. Whether it be in this view or upon other grounds that the expectation is entertained, it is enough for me to deprecate any false alarm that may arise to disturb the tranquility of the country.

The President may feel, as I am bound to suppose he does feel, the full weight of the responsibility which attaches to him in relation to whatevr interests the peace of the country. I am bound to suppose he understands the position in which he is placed, and that he judges wisely as to the extent to which he should go in submitting propositions to Congress. Therefore, I entirely concur in the opinion which has been expressed, that he cannot regard the present position of affairs as leading to any immediate drnger of war.

Acting upon these conclusions, (said Mr. W.) and entertaining these views, all the regret I feel at the introductiun of these resolutions is, as I have said, that, accompanied with the remarks wich fell from the honorable Sonator when he called them up, they might have a tendency to create unnecessary alarm. He trusted that every member of the community would perceive that it was necessary to suppress all alarm; and, as far as he was concerned, if gentlemen thought that the time has come for enlarging the defences of the country, for augmenting the army and the navy, he was ready to co-operate with them.

Mr. W. concluded by expressing the hope that, while they did every thing that was necessary for the preservation of the honor and the interests of the country, they would abstain from creating any alarm in the public mind.

Mr. Sevier said it struck him with some surprise that any inquiry could nevor be brought up in that Chamber on the subject of Oregon, but they were told to beware lest they provoke danger elsewhere; to be cautious how they trifled with the business pursuits of the country. It appeared they were expected to proceep by stelth in the performance of their duty, lest they should ceate a panic in the country. His friend from Michigan had been catechised with great severity to

know whether it was his opinion that there should be war. He unhesitatingly declared his opinion to be that there would be war. But it was continually urged by Senators on the other side that it was better to yield our rights than come into collision with *Great Britain*. The Senator from Massachusetts had said let us keep dark.

Mr. Webster. The Senator misrepresents me, unintentionally I am sure.—What I said was, that it appeared to me wiser to go on quietly, steadlily, effectually, and make all necessary appropriations, than to spread abroad the idea of impending danger. I said nothing about keeping dark; that existed only in the Senator's misunderstanding.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Sevier, Barrien, Allen, J. M. Clayton, Breese, and Woodbridge.

Congressional.

29th Congress---1st Session.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 23, 1845.

The journal of yesterday having been read—

Mr. Webster rose and said:

Mr. President, by this morning's mail I have received memorials, signed by several thousand of our fellow- citizens, against the admission of Texas as a slave State. The bill for her admission passed the Senate yesterday. These memorials, therefore, are a little too late for Texas, but they may do for CUBA. I pray leave, therefore, to present them to the Senate.

The memorials were received, and laid on the table.

Mr. Westcott presented a memorial from the Legislature of Florida, asking for the appointment of a board of commissioners to ascertain losses of citizens of Florida for which the United States should make remuneration in the Seminole war.

The reference of different portions of the President's message to the several committees was continued from last Thursday, and concluded.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By Mr. *Breese*: A petition from John C. Brown and others, praying the establishment of a mail route from Cairo to Belleville, Illinois.

Also, the petition of Emeline Owens, widow of the late Col. J. T. Owens, asking relief for losses sustained by her from the ravages of the United States soldiers during the Black Hawk war in 1832.

By Mr. Cass: The memorial of John Crowell; late Indian agent of the Creek nation, asking further allowances in the settlement of his accounts.

By Mr. Westcott: The petition of Archibald Smith, of Florida, for the remuneration of damages sustained in consequence of a suit against him by the United States.

Also, the petition of Col. Robert Butler, of Tallehassee, for the remuneration of private property applied to public uses.

Also, the petition of Mrs. Susan McCullogh for a pension.

By Mr. Barrow: The petition of A. M. Gray and others, praying the confirmation of land claims in the State of Louisiana.

By Mr. Davis: The petition of Chas. Fletcher, of Lancaster, for a mail route to the Pacific Ocean.

By Mr. Sturgeon: The memorial of Henry Etting, a purser in the navy, praying to be indemnified for expenses and losses incurred in a suit against the Commercial Bank of New Orleans for the recovery of the public moneys deposited in said bank.

By Mr. Benton: A petition of David D. Porter, praying for a pension for Mrs. Eveline Porter, the Widow of the late Com. David Porter.

By Mr. Lewis: A petition of C. G. Gunter, praying that the title to a Creek reservation may be vested in him.

By Mr. Dix: The petition of Daniel R. Baker, a soldier in the last war, asking a pension.

RESOLUTIONS.

On motion of Mr. Niles it was

RESOLVED, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to report a bill providing for conveying the United States mail to and within the State of Texas, so far as in their judgment the public interest may require.

On motion of Mr. Breese, it was ordered that 5,000 extra copies of the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, besides the number already ordered, be printed, without the maps, for the use of the Senate.

On motion, it was ordered that when the Senate adjourn it adjour to meet on Saturday next.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of Louisiana,

RESOLVED, That the Committee on Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing an act to continue the office of Commissioners of Pensions.

On motion of Mr. Cass,

RESOLVED, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency making an appropriation for the purpose of deepening the channel over the flats at the mouth of the river St Clair, in the State of Michigan.

On motion of Mr. Haywood,

RESOLVED, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to report to the Senate a bill for extending the revenue laws of the United States over the State of Texas, and establishing collection districts therein, and to provide for the collection of duties which are or may be imposed by law upon goods imported into said State of Texas from and after the period at which the act admitting the said State into the Union shall be finally executed, under the provisions of the laws of the U. States already passed.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to organize a company of sappers, miners and pontonniers.

Also, a bill to repeal the act of 1842 abolishing the office of second Inspector General of the Army.

Mr. Barrow introduced a bill to provide for the survey of the mouth of Red river, in the State of Louisiana.

Mr. Ashley, from the Committee on the Judiciary; moved that the Senate take up the bill reported by him on yesterday, with a amendment, to extend the laws of the United States over the Territory of Texas.

After some amendments offered by Mr Westcott and Mr. Niles, and some remarks by Mr. Berrien—

The bill was amended and ordered to be engrossed.

ELECTION OF CHAPLAIN.

On motion of Mr. Bagby, the Senate proceed to the election of a Chaplain.

The whole number of votes given in were 40, of which number the Rev Septimus Tuston (the late Chaplain to the Senate) received 28 votes, and was thereupon declared duly elected.

On motion of Mr. Dayton, the Senate went into executive session for a short time, and then adjourned until Saturday.

On Monday, in the Senate, Mr. Cass presented the petition of Clara H. Pike, widow of Zebulon M. Pike, deceased, late an officer in the United States army, praying compensation for the services of her husband, in exploring the Mississippi river, and the southern part of the territory of Louisiana, and another petition of Mrs. P., praying the restoration of her name to the pension list; both of which were referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Cass also presented the petition of Amos Holton, praying the settlement of his accounts; which was referred to the committee on Claims.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Faran stated that in the election of Chaplain yesterday he had voted blank 3 times; that he had observed in reading the Journal that no blank votes had been reported. He wished to inquire if, in viva voce elections, blank votes were not reported and counted in the general result.

The Chair answered that in viva voce elections no notice had ever been taken on the journals or in the count of votes for "blank."

MAPS TO BE ENGRAVED.

Mr. Cocke, from the Committee on Engraving, reported the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That the Clerk of this House be directed to procure the engraving, as soon as possible, of 16,135 copies of a map accompanying the documents transmitted with the annual Message of the President of the United States at this session.

The resolution was read and adopted.

Mr. McDowell rose to a question of privilege, and remarked that he had heard the Clerk of the House announce the other day his name to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of his colleague, Gov. Vance, as chairman of the Committee of Claims. He desired to say to the House that he found his name on two other committees, and that he was excused from serving on the third by a rule of the house.

He desired to say further, that there were circumstances connected with the appointment of the committees of this House affecting the State which he had in part the honor of representing here, which forbade him from serving on any committee upon which his name was placed.

Mr. Daniel, chairman of the Committee of Claims, stated that Mr. Stephens had not attended the meetings of that committee, and he had been informed by that gentleman that he did not contemplate its sittings. He therefore moved that Mr. Stephens be excused from service an that committee, and that a member be appointed in his place.

Mr. Barringer inquired of Mr. D. if he was requested by Mr. Stephens to make the motion, and if he knew the reason why Mr. S. had not attended the committee.

Mr. Daniel said he did not know the reasons, nor had he been requested by Mr S. to make the motion. The committe had much before it, and it was desirable to have a full committee.

Mr. Cobb said something as to the cause of the nonattendance of Mr. Stephens, not heard by the Reporter.

Mr. Barringer said he preferred to have the request to be excused made by Mr. Stephens himself, and suggested to Mr. D. to waive his motion until Mr. Stephen came into the House.

Mr. Daniel assented, and the matter was dropped.

Mr. Cabb moved the following rosolutions:

Resolved, That when the House shall adjourn to-day it will adjourn to meet again on Saturday next.

The resolution was read and agreed to.

And on motion of Mr. McConnell, the House then adjourned until Saturday.

PETITIONS.

Petitions, memorials, and remrnstrances were referred under the rule, as follows:

By Mr. Daniel P. Cink; the remonstrance of Jones Nutting and 60 others, citizens of New Ipswich, New Hampshire, against the admission of Texas as a slave State.

Also, the remonstrsnce of Theodore H. Dorr and 144 other citizens of Lexington Massachusetts, for the same object.

By Caleb B. Smith: The remonstrance of Lemuel R. Johnson and 128 others, citizens of Wayne county, Indiana, against the admission of Texas as a slave State.

Also, a remonstrance of Henry Hoover and 7 others, citizens of Wayne county, Indiana, of the same character.

Also a remonstrance of Frederick Hoover, of Wayne county, Indiana, of the same character.

By Mr. Delano: The remonstrance of 102 citizens of Licking county, Ohio, against the admission of Texas into the Union as a slave State.

Also, the proceedings of a publis meeting held in Utica, in the county of Licking, Ohio, signed by L. W. Knowlton, chairman, and James H. Elder, secretary protesting against the admission of Texas into the Union as a State with a Constitution allowing slavery.

By Mr. Hudson: The remonstrance of John G. Metcalf and others, of Marston; of Abigail Metcalf and others, of Mendon; of 67 inhabitants of Westboro'; each against the admission of Texas as a slave State.

By Mr. Severance: The remonstrances of Johnathan Garland and 108 other citizens of Winslow, Maine; of Elisha Goodwin and 43 other citizens of Detroit Maine; of Morrill Prescott and 22 other citizens of Ripley, Maine; of Amos Low, of Waterville, Maine: of Robert Goodenow, of Farmington, and 80 other legal voters of that town; of Charles C. Cone and 134 inhabitants of Calais, Maine; of Samuel Boothby and 56 citizens of Leeds Maine; of John How, of Abbot, Maine, and 26 others: of Seth May and 30 others of Winthrop, Maine; of Thomas M. Clark and 48 other legal voters of Hallowell and Gardiner, Maine; all against the admission of Texas as a slave State.

By Mr. Delano: The proceedings of a public meeting held in Utica, Licking county, Ohio, signed by W. L. Knowlton, Chairman, and Mr. Elder, Secretary, remonstrating against the admission of Texas as a slave State.

Also, the remonstrance of 102 voters of Licking county, Ohio, against the admission of Texas as a slave State.

☞The latest advices from Washingsay that the public mind is deeply agitated by the war question. From the character of the politicians of the dominant party in both Houses, but little hope is entertained that any question will be compromised. Mr. CALHOUN has taken his seat in the Senate, and it is hopedhe may counsel wisely, and succeed in averting war but this is doubtful. The following resolutions, offered by Mr. Douglas of Illinois, are now pending in the House, and if they, and we fear they will, war can hardly fail to be the result:

1, Resolved, That the title to any part of the Oregon Territory south of 54 degrees, 40 minutes of north latitude, is NOT open to compromise so as to surrender any part of said territory.

2, Resolved, That the question of title to that territory should not be left to arbitration.

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. BOWLIN, of Mo., are also pending, and taken with the above, and with the proposition introduced into the Senate to give the year's notice, present a pretty formidable array of action on this question;

1, Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of employing a portion of the home squadron within our Territory of Oregon, in exploring the coast, rivers, harbors, bays, and straits, and also for the protection of our extensive commerce on the North Pacific Ocean.

2, Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing an exploring expedition by land to examine the various passes in the Rocky mountains and the Territories adjacent thereto, for the purpose of ascertaining the most practicable route for connecting the navigable waters of the Mississippi with those of the Oregon Territory.

3, Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of emplying a portion of the troops of the United States as a pioneer corps to aid and protect emigrants by land on their route to Oregon.

4, Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the laws regulating our Indian intercourse over the Territory of Oregon, with provision for the gradual extinguishment of the Indian title to the lands in that Territory upon principles of justice and equally, so as to avoid conflicts between the settlers and the Indian tribes relative to their possessions. and for the purpose of securing lasting peace and friendship between them.

5, Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a system of survey in Oregon, commesurate with the settlement by American citizens, similar to the system already established in other portions of the Territories of the United States.

6, Resolved, That the Committee on the Militia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of organizing the Militia in the Territory of Oregon, and furnishing them with arms and ammunition, to enable them to defend themselves against encroachments of the hostile Indians in that vicinity.

7, Resolved, That the Committee of the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of transporting a monthly mail to Oregon, by means of small detachments or otherwise unemployed soldiers, from Fort Leavenworth, so as to secure the mail facility at little additional cost to the Government, and preserve a line of military patrol along the route.

These resolutions were laid over under the rule for debate.

Native Copper Large M[illegible] and Silver.

While the rich ores of Lake Superior are almost daily freighted to Boston, a rock of Metalic Copper and pure native Silver. weighing more than 1690 pounds, has found its way to our City, and may be seen for a few days at 66 Chapel street next door to the New-Haven Bank, at the store of Messrs. Walker & Wadsworth. This specimen is said to far surpass in beauty of form and rich display of silver on its surface the one removed from the West folk of Ontonogon river, a few years since, by Mr. Eldred, at an expense of $500. It was discovered by an Indian named Tousant Piquet, in the employ of Major J. B. Campbel, a few miles eastward of Carp river, on the Lake shore where it has, no doubt, for many years, bufletted the waves of this inland ocean. Notwithstading it was found loose amidst an assemblage of porphorytic and granite boulders lodged upon the Strata of red sand sand stone, dipping under the lake, still the adhesion of a portion of vein stone shows. evidently, that it was originally an inhabitant of the adjacent Carp river hills, where regular veins exhibiting native copper in places may be seen on lancs, secured by Messrs. Cowan & Co. We are informed by a gentleman who has carefully explored the copper region, that these loose masses of copper may be traced to their parent veins of calcareous spar and analcime in the conglomerate and red sand stone, and of Phrenite, Laumonite and Datholite in the Rock. In this way they become leaders or guides to the mineral contents of this region, which promises soon to be to the U S. what the Ural is to Russia—the seat of prodigious industry, and the sources of inexhaustable mineral treasures.

We recommend to our readers by all means to see this rare product of the kingdom before it is removed from New Haven; perhaps never to return.

[New Haven Courier.

LUTHERAN

Conference Meeting.

THE CLERGY AND CONGREGATIONS, COMPOSING THE CONFERENCE DISTRICT OF SOMERSET COUNRY, IN CONNECTION WITH THE ALLEGHENY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SYNOD OF PENN'A,

Are hereby notified, that the first meeting of their Conference will be held in the Lutheran Church at Centreville, commencing on Thursday the 8. of January next, at candlelight. Each pastoral district is expected to send one delegate to accompany the Pastor. All the brethren are urgently invited to attend, as business of importance requires their attention.

M. F. PFAHLER, Pastor Loci.
dec5 '45 P. RIZER. S. P.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Valentine Hoon, deceased.

TAKE notice that an Inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in the township of Allegheny in the county of Somerset, on Friday the 30th day of January, 1846, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole—otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law. At which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

JACOB PHILIPPI,
dec16 '45 Sheriff.

Administrator's Sale

OF

Real Estate.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed at public vendue or outcry, at the house of Gen J Hite, in the borough of Stoystown, in said county, on Saturday the 17th January next, (1846.) the following real estate, late the property of John Statler, dec'd, a certain tract of land, situate on both sides of the Bedford and Stoystown turnpike road, part in Shade and part in Stonycreek township's, containing

238 Acres and allowance,

conveyed to intestate, by James Frazier, by deed dated on the eleventh day of March, 1840, composed of part of two tracts of land; one thereof surveyed on a warrant in the name of Jacob Zigler, and the other in the name of John Statler, adjoining lands of said intestate, on the north, south, east and west, with about fifty-five acres cleared, one

two story log house, one log barn, and o-

ther buildings thereon erected, and one APPLE ORCHARD.

ALSO another certain one and a half story house and stable, together with a lot and a half of ground, situate in the borough of Stoystown, Somerset county, on the south side of Main street, adjoining John Snyder on the west, and an alley on the east numbered three on the general plan of said town.

ALSO, a certain other lot situate in said borough of Stoystown, on the south side of the Greensburg and Stoystown turnpike road, adjoining lands of George Hartzell, Esq, and others, with the appurtenances.

TERMS—one third of purchase money in hand and the remainder in three equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by Judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by Isaac Ankeny, administrator of dec'd.

By the court,
WM H PICKING,
dec16 '45 Clerk.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, upon the estate of John Urick, late of Somerset county, dec'd; he hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them without delay legally authenticated, and those who know themselves indebted to make immediate payment. ISAAC HUGUS,
dec9 '45-6t Adm'r.

One Cent Reward.

RAN away from the undersigned, on Thursday morning last, an indented servant girl, named

SUSAN GROVE,

between 14 and 15 years of age. All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting her on my account.—The above reward will be paid to any person returning her to me, but no charges. NORMAN M BRUCE.
Somerset, Dec31 '45

Legislative Intelligencer.

The "INTELLIGENCER" will be published during the ensuing session of the Legislature, *once a week*, on the following terms:

A Single copy	$1 00
Three copies,	2 00
Five copies,	3 00
Ten copies,	5 00

Payable in all cases in *advance!*

The price of subscription *for the year* is Two DOLLATS, but $1,50 will be taken if paid *in advance*; or ten sopies for $10, in advance.

The paper will contain full and correct reports of Legislative proceedings; the proceedings of Congress on all subjects of general interest; and the general news of the day, foreign and domestic. A porotin of our columns will be also devoted to literary and miscellrneous items; and the Farmer wili be weekly supplied with a review of the city markets, and other agricultural matter.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 8th day of December, 1845. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

IN the matter of the real and personal estate of Frederick Younkin deceased. And now to wit, December 8th, 1845, Ross Forward, Samuel W Pearson and Isaac Hugus, appointed Auditors to ascertain advancements and distribute the real and personal estate, among the heirs and legal representatives of said dec'd.

Extract from the records of said court certified this 8th day of December, 1845

WM H PICKING,
dec16 Clerk.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Auditors will meet at the house of Isaac Ankeny on Friday the 23d day of January next, for the purposes in the foregoing commission mentioned, at which place and time all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

ROSS FORWARD,
SAMUEL W PEARSON,
ISAAC HUGUS,
dec16 '45 Auditors.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Somerset in and for said county, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1845. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

IN the matter of the account of Redding B. Conover, administrator de bonis non cum Testamento annexo of the estate of Joshua Cooper, Esq, deceased.

And now to wit, December 8th, 1845, Ross Forward, Samuel W. Pearson and Isaac Hugus, Esqs, appointed Auditors to distribute the funds in the hands of said Administrator, to and among those entitled to receive it.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 8th December, 1845.

WM H PICKING,
dec16 Clerk.

NOTICE.

TKE undersigned Auditors will meet at the office of Samuel W Pearson, on Thursday the 22d day of January next, for the purposes in the foregoing commission mentioned, at which place and time all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

ROSS FORWARD,
S W PEARSON,
ISAAC HUGUS,
dec16 '45 Auditors.

Somerset County, ss.

L.S. AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset in and for said county, on the 17. day of November, 1845. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

IN the matter of the real estate of Philip King, dec'd, viz· 187 acres of land, situate in Turkeyfoot township, valued and appraised at and for the sum of fifty nine cents per acre. Inquisition confirmed 3d December 1828.

And now to wit, November 19, 1845, the court on motion grant a rule on the heirs an legal representatives of said deceased, to appear at an adjoured Orphans' court to be held at Somerset on Monday the 2d day of March, 1846, and shew cause if any they have, why the real estate of Philip King, dec'd, should not be sold. Personal notice to all the heirs in this county, and notice by publication in the Somerset Herald for 3 weeks, to absent heirs, and one paper containing the notice, sent to the nearest post office at which they respectively reside.

Extract from the records of said court, certified November 19th, 1845.

JOHN O KIMMEL,
dec23 '45-3t Clerk.

DR. C. N. HICKOK,

RESIDENT DENTIST,

Bedford, Pa.

REFERENCES.

HON, J. S. BLACK, DR. J. MCCRERY,
HON. A. THOMPSON, DR. N. W. WORRELL
Office at Ankeny's Hotel.
m6'45-tf

Cumberland Market.

Flour,	per barrel,	$4 75 a 5 25
Wheat,	per bushel,	1 00 a 1 10
Rye,	"	55 a 0 60
Corn,	"	65 a 0 70
Oats,	"	35 a 0 40
Potatoes	"	40 a 0 50
Apples,	"	31 a 0 37
" dried	"	37 a 0 50
Peaches dried	"	1 00 a 1 25
Butter,	per pound,	15 a 0 18
Beef,	"	3 a 0 4
Veal,	"	3 a 0 5
Chickens,	per dozen,	1 25 a 1 50
Eggs,	"	10 a 0 12
Stone Coal,	per bushel,	7 0 8

Pittsburgh Markct.

Flour,	$4 40 a 4 50
Wheat	0 75 a 0 80
Rye	45 a 50
Corn	40 a 00
Oats	33 a 37
Barley,	00 a 00
Bacon, hams, per lb	8 a 00
Pork	00 a 00
Lard,	7 a 00
Tallow, rendered	6 a 00
" rough	4 a 00
Butter, in kegs,	00 a 00
" roll,	8 a 00
Cheese Western Reserve	5 a 7
" Goshen,	00 a 00
Apples green, per barrel,	1 00 a 1 50
" dried per bushel,	1 10 a 1 20
Peaches,	2 00 a 2 25
Potatoes, Mercer	00 a 00
" Neshannocks	00 a 00
Seeds, Clover	4 00 a 0 00
" Timothy	1 37 a 1 50
" Flaxseed	00 a 1 06
Wool	22 a 33

BANK NOTE LIST.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

CORRECTED WEEKLY

STANDARD—GOLD AND SILVER

Pennsylvania.	
Pittsburgh, Banks,	par
Philadelphia Banks,	par
Girard Bank	par
United States Bank,	30
Bank of Germantown	par
Monongahela Bank Brownsville	½
Bank of Gettysburg	1
Bank of Chester County	par
Bank of Chambersburg	½
Bank of Delaware,	par
Bank of Susquehanna County	—
Bank of Montgomery County	par
Bank of Northumberland	par
Bank of Lewistown	1
Bank of Middleton,	1
Carlisle Bank	1
Columbia Bank and Bridge Co.	pa
Doylestown Bank	par
Erie Bank	1
Franklin Bank, Washington	1
Farmers' Bank Reading	par
Farmers Bank Bucks County	par
Farmer's&Drover's Bank Waynesb'g	par
Farmers' Bank Lancaster	par
Lancaster Co. Bank	"
Lancaster Bank	"
Harrisburg Bank	1
Honesdale Bank	"
Lebanon Bank	"
Miners' Bank Pottsville	"
Wyoming Bank	"
Northampton bank	"
York Bank	"
State Scrip, Exchange bank Pitts.,	1
Mer. and Manf's B	par
Issued by solvent Banks	1
Ohio.	
Mount Pleasant	1
Steubenville, (F. & M.)	"
St. Clairville	"
Marietta	"
New Lisbon	"
Cincinnati banks,	½
Columbus	1
Circleville	"
Zanesville	"
Putnam	"
Wooster	"
Massillon	"
Sandusky	"
Geauga	"
Norwalk	"
Xenia	"
Cleveland Bank	"
Dayton	"
Franklin Bank of Columbus,	"
Chillicothe	"
Sciota	5
Lancaster	10
Hamilton	15
Granville	45
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie,	1½
Farmers Bank of Canton	20
Urbana,	40
Indiana.	
State Bank and branches,	1
State Scrip, $5's	3
Illinois,	
State Bank 40 | Shawnetown	—
Missouri.	
State bank	1
Tennessee,	
Memphis 3 | Other solvent banks	3
North Carolina.	
All solvent banks	2
South Carolina,	
All solvent banks	2
New England,	
New England	1
New York,	
New York city par | Other banks	1
Virginia,	
Eastern solvent banks	1
Wheeling and Branches,	"
Maryland,	
Baltimore par | Other banks	1

SOMERSET HERALD.

Somerset, Pa.,

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1846.

V. B. PALMER Esq. of Philadelphia at his *Real Estate and Coal Office*, is our authorized *Agent* for obtaining *Advertisements and Subscription* for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston, and his offices in these several places are located as follows:—

Philadelphia—No. 59 Pine Street.
New York—No. 16 Nassau "
Baltimore—S. E. Corner of Balt-& Cal st
Boston—No 16 State st.

The Mormons.

It is reckoned that the Mormons will use 5,000 wagons to convey themselves and their effects to California, and that they will form a line 25 miles long. In the front wagons is to be a press and types, from which will be issued every morning a paper, to be sent back to inform the rear guard what is going on in the van!

Peace or War.

On the subject of our relations with Great Britain much difficulty appears to exist; and preparations are in progress by both Governments for the worst. Nevertheless, a hope is indulged by men of all parties, that some satisfactory compromise will yet be agreed upon, and that war will thus be avoided.

Bread-Stuffs.

The New York Express says:—"The news from England has had a decided influence on our market, and all descriptions of grain are down."

Small Pox.

We learn from our exchange papers, that the small pox are still raging in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

Governor of Virginia.

The Hon. Wm. Smith has been elected Governor of Virginia by the Legislature of that State.

Resignation of Mr. Slidell.

The New Orleans Courier of the 16th, announces the receipt of an address of Mr. John Slidell to the electors of the First Congressional District, stating that in consequence of his having been appointed Minister to Mexico, he has transmitted to Gov. Mouton his resignation of the seat in Congress which he held as their representative.

The Land in Dispute.

There is doubtless, remarks the Baltimore Sun, many of our readers who have no idea indifference in the amount of land, between the 48th degree of latitude and the parallel of 54 degrees 40 minutes, which the Union declares to be the intention of Government to insist upon as the northern boundary line of Oregon. According to a statement made by a Commissioner of the Land Office in 1843, the difference consists in one hundred and four millions six hundred and forty thousand acres, which at the minimum price of the public lands is worth $130,800,000.

Indiana.

The Senate of Indiana stand 24 Whigs and 24 Locofocos. At the late meeting of that body G. S. Orth, Esq., was elected Speaker on the 99th ballot. Mr. Orth is a Whig, and a prominent candidate for the nomination for Governor.—He is a native of Lebanon County, where his father resided and left a large estate. He was for some time a student in this place, and afterwards read law with the Hon James Cooper of Gettysburg, to whom he is connected as brother-in-law. Mr. Orth is a young man for the honors which are placed upon him, but worthy of them all.—Har. Telegraph.

GREAT FIRE AT COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.—On the 21st ult a fire broke out at Columbus Georgia which destroyed almost an entire square in the heart of the town, including part of the banking house of the Bank of St. Mary's. The total loss in buildings alone is estimated at $108,000, any may reach $150,000.

MAIL TO TEXAS.—A regular mail now leaves New Orleans for Galveston about every five days. It is necessary that the postage on all letters and papers should be pre-paid, not only to New Orleans, but from that city to Galveston.

SNOW AT THE SOUTH.—Snow fell at Henderson, N. C., early last week. to the depth of eighteen inches. This was the heaviest fall of snow there within the recollection of the oldest residents of that section of country.

Dreadful Casualty.

The dwelling of a Mr. John M'Clelland of Armstrong county, was recently destroyed by fire, and dreadful to relate, his 4 sons, the eldest about 18 years of age, who were sleeping in the upper story, all perished in the flames!

Virginia Legislature.

The bill to authorize the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio river, has been made, in the House of Delegates of Virginia, the order of the day for the 2d Tuesday in January.

SNOW.—The Buffalo papers of Tuesday say that snow had been falling, with little intermission, for the last forty-eight hours.

Sub-Treasury Bill.

It will be seen by our Congressional news in another column, that a bill was reported in the House of Representatives on Friday last, providing for the establishment of the Sub-Treasury system. The N. York Herald of Saturday, "that the anticipation of this measure has already produced a money panic in that city. Banks are curtailing their discounts; the rate of interest is rising; and money is becoming scarce. Failures must of course be the result—and thus the people are enjoying in advance, some of the blessings of this renewal of an exploded experiment. The full fruition is reserved for the period when it shall go into operation; and then we shall have explosions in abundance, and of all sorts.—With such a prospect before them, prudent men will husband their means, and prepare for the coming tempest. Really it would seem as though some members of Congress regarded the prosperity of the country with envious or hostile feelings, and are resolved to blast it by war or other means. So much has been said about "merchant princes," "nabob manufacturers," and the like—stirring up the passions of the poor against the rich—that we can scarcely be surprised to find this contemptible and disreputable feeling existing with some members of Congress."—*Romney Intel.*

Hon. HENRY CLAY arrived at Louisville on the morning of the 18th, and left in the afternoon in the steamer "OLD HICKORY" for New Orleans. The Morning Courier says:—

Mr. Clay appeared to be in excellent health and spirits. Time seems to make but little impression upon him. In figure he is erect and commanding; and in muscular and mental vigor and sprightliness. he seems to be as juvenile, as he was fifteen years ago. He looks, talks and walks, like one of the old Roman stock, most of wham have fallen into their graves but all of whom have shed immortal lustre upon the history of their country.

When Mr. Clay reached Portland yesterday afternoon, to take his passage in the "Old Hickory" for New Orleans, a salute was fired announcing his arrival. A large number of persons, desirous of once more seeing the venerable Statesman and Farmer, and shaking him by the hand crowded the cabin of the boat, until near dark, when she was about to depart. Mr. Clay appeared to be gratified by these demonstrations of rflection and respect; and we have rarely seen him in finer spirits, or a more flowing and agreeable humor. We heard him drink the toast, "success forever, to "Old Hickory," under a good Whig commander," which was received with hearty appluse.

From Cuba.

We are indebted to Captain Scott, of the schr, Catherine, arrived this morning from St. Jago de Cuba, for the following memorandum:—

Nothing of special interest at St. Jago, Dec. 7th. Rains had been abundant, and the crops generally were expected to be good. It was very healthy, and in fact scarcely a case of yellow fever has occurred there for the last two years, although it has been considered one of the worst ports in the West Indies.

It appears by an advertisement in one of the papers, that the Baltimore Mining Company, have withdrawn all connection with their former agent, Mr. Trenard on account of his utter failue to fulfil any of his engagements.

The company however are making arrangements to obtain ore from other sources. The best and almost the only productive mines are in possession of English companies, who have secured the monopoly by an enormous outlay of capital.—Com. Adv.

From Hayti.

The New York Herald has received Port au Prince dates to the 7th:

"The difficulties between the Dominicans and Hayticns continued in full force. A French commercial agent, residing at Cape Haytien, had been ordered off by the blacks, for acting as a sort of spy for the Dominicans. Not leaving immediately he was marched down to the beach and made to swim off to a Haytien man-of-war, on board of which he received a a severe flogging.

This created some sensation, and may lead to the blockade of all the Haytien ports by the French. A steamer conveying information of the occurrence, had been despatched to the French Admiral on the coast, but had not retured on the 6th inst.

Will not this affair afford an excellent opportunity for the French to recover their lost colony?"

Texas.

By the arrival last night at 9 o'clock, of the fast running steamship Galveston. Capt. Wright, we have Galveston city dates of the morning previous, the 15th inst. The G. made the trip from city to city in thirty-four hours only—altogether the quickest passage ever made. This thing of receiving Texas papers the next day after they are printed is a new thing entirely.

Late as our files, we do not find a line of news of moment in any of the papers before us.—The report that Major Hays recently killed two Camanches in the Lipan camp is contradicted by the agent of the latter tribe, who says they were killed by the guard while attempting to escape.—We see no account of further Indian depredations on the frontiers.—Picayune.

Church on Fire.

The pulpit of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Boonsboro' Md. was destroyed by fire on Thursday morning last.

The South Carolina Famine.

With every succeeding week, the accounts from South Carolina, of the extent to which the provision crops of that State have been destroyed by the drought of last season become more alarming.

Muskets.

It is estimated that there are at least one million finished muskets in the different armories and arsenals in the Union.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, 1st January, by Gillian Lint, Esq., Mr. HENRY FOX, to Miss CATHARINE ZARFOSS, both of Somerset township.

DIED:

On the 30th ult. in this Borough, JULIA daughter of the late Abraham Whipkey, of Somerset township, aged 3 years 10 months and 17 days.

Near Shippensburg Cumberland co., Pa. Mr. WILLIAM TAYMAN, aged 39 y. 9 m. 13 days.

In the announcement of this event, permit me to pay a brief tribute of respect to the memory of one who was truly worthy of esteem and love. Born in Baltimore co. Md., he came to this county between fifteen and twenty years ago, a young man, and a stranger. His business being of a public nature, he was extensively acquainted and is widely respected and beloved. It is the priveledge of few, to enjoy esteem and friendship so universally as did he. In every sphere in which he moved, his virtues and amiable disposition were eminently conspicuous. As a citizen, he was honorable and decided, as a friend and neighbor, confidential, greatly respected and beloved—as a husband, most tender and affectionate, as a father, kind, patient and faithful.

He was a member of the Lutheran church, with which he connected himself in Adams county, while young. He was neither a biggot nor sectarist. He was always a supporter of the Gospel—kind, to the poor and sympathised with the distressed, unpresuming in his profession of piety, and perhaps at times two indifferent about it (which he regretted much) when he was called upon to undergo suffering and trials he gave the cheering evidence that he had *grace* to sustain him. He was taken ill in February last, with a disease in the right side of the lower (jaw-bone) maxilla. The disease was named differently by different Physicians as "*scrofoulus cancer*" "*caries of the bone*" &c. Whatsoever it may have been, it was painful unpleasant and lingering. He bore it with fortitude and submission. He never murmured. even when the pain was accute—and when asked with reference to his affliction he said "the Lord, no doubt, desires it thus." His submission was the astonishment of all who visited him. And it, in his submission that we see his piety, and faith, "Humble Yourselves," says Peter, under the mighty hand of God * * * casting all your care upon him, for he careth for you. 1 Peter 5, 6, 7. Never before was I permitted to witness such resignation! Always mild and kind in disposition, like the flower past before it falls, is sweetest in hue and fragrance, so he became doubly endearing and interesting. Free sovereign, distinguishing grace was the theme of his meditation and his delight. Daily would he read, or have read the Bible for himself. Its promises were his comfort. The "saints rest" too he loved to read, and often said "what a christian must he have been who wrote that book" What comfort it gives, nor was this all said with a peevish sactimony, but with freedom and modesty, the same index of conciousness and thought. His was that power which gives "the victory over the world" even faith which gathers strengh as it draws near the portal, beyond which it is turned to sight. It was this that enabled him, to say not long before his dissolution to his bosom friend "the near sharer of his sorrow" turning towards her "It is nothing to die when we are prepared:"

"Such die in Jesus and are bless'd;
How kind their slumbers are!
From sufferings and from sin releas'd,
And freed from every snare."

He left behind him, a wife and six children to mourn his premature departure even these always dear to him. he left unconcerned, as if assured the Lord

"Would for her, and her little one's provide,
And chiefly in their hearts with grace preside."

He regreted though that he could not reward his tender companion for her faithful and unweried attention to him for nearly ten months, nevertheless assured her frequently that "the Lord would reward her better than he could." Thus he fell asleep without a pang or struggle—to sleep the sleep of death. Surely "let me die the death of the righteous and let my last end be like his."

XENOS.

Somerset Dec. 30th.

Somerset Lyceum,

WILL meet in the Lyceum room on Friday Evening next.

Question for discussion.

Would war with England, to secure to the United States the whole territory of Oregon be politically beneficial to our country.

Declaimer, S. Gebhart.
Essayist, W. W. Summers.

Those interested will please attend.

A. S. RUNNELLS, Sec.

Fresh Groceries.

15 BAGS Prime RIO COFFEE;
2 bbls MOLASSES;
Loaf Sugar; Teas; Mackeral, &c; received and for sale by
dec16 J J & H F SCHELL,

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, are requested to make payment to J O Carson in whose hands the books of the firm are. It will be to the interest of ALL concerned not to neglect this notice. THE BOOKS MUST BE SETTLED. "A hint to the wise is sufficient." BRUCE & CARSON.
Stoystown, jan6 '46

Executors' Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of Isaac Stoner, late of Brothersvally township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscribers in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the late residence of the deceased, on Wednesday the 15th of February next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

JOCOB STONER,
CHAUNCEY F STONER,
jan6 '46 6t* Executors.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS, the subscriber some time since, gave a note of hand to a certain Randal Morton, of Somerset, (the date of which and the amount for which it calls is not now recollected.) and not having received value for the same, he is determined not to pay it, unless compelled thereto by law, and he therefore cautions all persons against taking an assignment of said note.

N. B. Said note is the only one which the said Morton holds against the subscriber. CHARLES STONER
Berlin, jan6 '46

THE CHRISTIAN HARP,

Containing a Choice Selection of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Suited to the various Metres now in use among the different Religious Denominations in the United States: designed for the use of Public and Family worship.

BY SAMUEL WAKEFIELD, ESQ.

Corrected, Enlarged, and much IMPROVED,
BY LAZARUS B. M'LAIN.

FOURTEENTH Stereotype edition. Wholesale price THREE DOLLARS PER DOZ. For sale Wholesale and Retail by

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers & Binders,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. & S. have on hand a large and extensive assortment of SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, which they will sell low for cash, or exchange for rags at cash prices. jan6 '46 3t

LIST OF CAUSES.

PUT down for trial at February term, (9th day,) 1846.

Weyand's use	v	Bird and Wilkins,
Ogle and Ross	v	Boyer
Clarke and Co.	v	Kellar,
Mountain et al	v	Deitz
Neff	v	Ankeny
Kantner	v	Custer
Kennedy	v	Jenner school directors
Reese a wife	v	Philippi
Johns	v	Lambert
Countryman	v	Beam
Philippi's use	v	Bird et al
Koontz's adm'r	v	Flick
Miller& Lippencott	v	Cantner & Shaffer
Kline	v	Schweiker
Burket and wife	v	Miller
Hartzell's use	v	Workman's ex'rs
Garretson	v	Countryman et al
Watson	v	Rush
Same	v	Same
Walker's adm'r	v	Miller
Chorpenning	v	Putman
Miller	v	Bittinger
Aekerman et ux	v	Statler
Same	v	Same et ux
Coffroth	v	Cox
Gross	v	Gross

A J OGLE, Prot'y.
Prot'ys Office, Somerset, jan6 '46

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the honorable JEREMIAH S. BLACK, President, and G. Chorpenning and John M'Carty, Esqs, associate Judges of the court of common pleas, in and for the county of Somerset, and assistant Justices of the courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery and quarter sessions of the peace, in and for said county of Somerset, have issued their precept to me directed, requiring me among other things to make public proclamation throughout my bailiwick, that a court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery: also, a court of general quarter sessions of the peace and jail delivery, will commence at the borough of Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the 2d Monday of February next, (9th day) in pursuance of which precept

Public Notice is hereby given, to the justices of the peace, the coroner, and constables of said county of Somerset, that they be then and there, in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records examinations, and inquisitions, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain in that behalf to be done and also all those who prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the jail of the said county of Somerset, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Somerset, this 6th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1846.

JACOB PHILIPPI, *Sheriff.*

Stray Bull.

CAME trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber in Milford township, some time since, a pale red bull with some white spots on his body, between one and two years old—no ear marks.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

jan6'45 GEO. HUMBERT.

Somerset County, ss.

IN the matter of the voluntary assignment of Jacob L.S. Flickinger to Charles Heffley.

No. 155, April term, 1843. And now to wit, 4th November, 1845. Account of assignee filed. 8th Dec, 1845, account confirmed, and Samuel W Pearson, Esq. appointed Auditor to distribute the money among the creditors.

Extract from the record certified 13th, Dec, 1845. A J OGLE, Prot'y.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Auditor will attend at his office in Somerset, on Tuesday 27. January, 1846, to perform the duties of the above appointment, of which all concerned will take notice.

SAMNEL W PEARSON,
jan6 '46 Auditor.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Somerset, Pa, on the 1st January 1846.

Benford Elias	Ankeny Joseph
Faidley Alexander	Blough Jacob
Blackheart July Ann	Brinard Mary Mrs
Betz Henry	Cox Joshua F 5
Denner J G	Earheart Anthony
Conningham John	Cinter John
Davis Daniel E	Cover John
Dennison Hugh	Flick Daniel 2
Flick Isaac	Fleck Jacob
Friedline Peter	Emard Christian
Fulton James	Halderbom Martin
Graser John 2	Heiple Henry jr 2
Good Joseph	Hoffard Samuel
Gasho Christian	Hawk Godfrey
Hughes Isaac	Jackson Eliz. Mrs
Lutz John	Kuns Samuel
Krissinger Charles	Knable David Capt
Lohr Mr	Lorimmer Robert
Needs James 2	Mattson John
Neiderhyser Rud.	Morrow James
Moser Laurenz	Miller L & J H
Michael Lewis	M'Carty John
Myers Jacob sr	Marteeny John
Parson Robert	Robison J J 2
Robison H	Saylor Joseph 2
Stahl Harriet Miss	Shirbine Peter
Shoemaker Joseph	Steele John H
Shafer Henry	Thompson A 2
Shaffer Mary E J	Shafer Margaret
Sipe Jacob	Elizabeth Leech
Stall Elias	Statler Ann Mrs
Will Elias	Witt Cornelius 3
Will Wm	Weighley Lewis
Zimmerman Conrad 2	Yarnall George

WM. P. ANKENY, P. M.
Post Office, Somerset jan1 '46

LIST OF JURORS.

For February Term, 1846.

Grand Jurors.

Summit.—Perry Walker, Gillian C. Lint, C M Hicks, Henry Hay.

Stonycreek—Samuel Spangler.

Quemahoning—John Snyder, (of A) John Barnhart.

Southampton—Jonathan Long, Peter Boyer, Richard Geiger, Philip Dom.

Elklick.—Christian Gneggy, John Kein.

Berlin—Michael Zom.

Somerset tp.—Jon, Rhoads, Christian Ankeny, David Williemson.

Greenville—Samuel Griffith.

Jenner—John O Griffith.

Turkeyfoot—Lew's F Sanner, Jacob N Hartzell.

Allegheny—Joshua Palmer.

Stoystown—Jonathan Statler.

Milford—David Weimer (of A.)

Traverse Jurors.

Jenner—James Elwee, Henry L Picking, Jacob Heiple, Jos. Fleming, Joseph Blough.

Somerset township—Joseph Critchfield, John Shaffer, Conrad Shultz, Peter Auman, C Barkley.

Southampton—George Cook, (of F.) Christian Kennel, Wm. May, Charles Wilhelm.

Turkeyfoot—John C Philippi, Solomon Baldwin, Emanuel Kohn.

Addison—Hirrm Mitchell, Moses Jennings, Geo G Case, S Elder, Wm Hardin, Thos Endsley.

Brothersvalley—John Croner, Jacob Koontz, Samuel Farney.

Summit—Elias K Beighly.

Greenville.—Moses Yoder, Charles Wagner.

Stonycreek,—Joseph Gindlesperger, David Findley.

Paint—Isaac Holapple.

Elklick—David Beighley.

Somerset Boaough—Samuel Huston, Solomon Zufall, Martin Shaffer.

Milford—Hamilton Barnes, Jno. Walter, Abraham Walker.

Quemahening.—Henry Lohr, Jacob Snider.

Berlin.—Jacob Kimmel, Solomon Glessner.

Shade—Frderick Coleman, Jon Wagner.

Conemaugh—John Allwine, Joseph Kaufman.

Brown Muslins, &c.

1000 YDS, Brown Muslins; Cotton Yarn; Cotton Laps, Wadding, and the best Candle Wick, for sale at the
dec16 THREE BIG DOORS.

Constables' Stay Bonds For Sale at this Office

CAUTION.

WHEREAS I gave to Jacob Pile of Milford township, Somerset co., three notes of hand, dated on the 15th of September, 1845, one calling for ten dollars, and the other two for five dollars each, one due 3 months months after date, and the others 5 and 9 months after date. Not having received value for the same, I hereby caution all persons against taking an assignment of either or all of said notes, as I shall not pay them unless compelled by law.

dec16 '45 JONATHAN PILE.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset in and for said county on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1845. Before the Honorable Jeremiah S Black, and his associate judges of the same court.

On motion of Daniel Weyand, Esq. the court confirm the inquisition on the real estate of John Garman, dec'd, and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court, to be held at Somerset on the 2d day of March next, and accept or refuse to take the real estate of said John Garman, dec'd, at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 8th day of December, 1845.

WM H PICKING,
dec26 '45 Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset in and for said county, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1845,. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of F. M. Kimmel, Esq., the court confirm the inquisition on the real estate of Elizabeth Poorbaugh, deceased, and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on Monday the 2d day of March next, and accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Elizabeth Poorbaugh, dec'd, at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court certified this 8th day of December, A. D. 1845. WM H PICKING,
dec23 '45 Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset in and for said county on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1845. Before the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, Esq, and his associate Judges of the same court.

On motion of F M Kimmel, Esq. the court confirm the inquisition on the real estate of Henry Geisey, dec'd, and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset on Monday the 2d day of March next, and accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Henry Geisey, deceased, at the appraised valuation.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 8th day of December, A. D. 1845. WM H PICKING,
dec23 '45 Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

L.S. AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset in and for said county on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1845. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

IN the matter of the real estate of John Sutton, dec'd, viz: 156 acres of land, situate in Somerset township, sold by John Sutton in his lifetime to Samuel Metzler, per article of agreement dated 25th day of January, 1827.

And now to wit, December 8th, 1845, on petition of William King and John Cobaugh, executors of the last will and testament of John Sutton, deceased, the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset on Monday the 2d day of March, 1846, and shew cause, if any they have, why a specific performance of said contract should not be decreed, and the executors aforesaid allowed to execute a title to the purchaser agreeably to the terms and conditions of said agreement.

Extract from the records of said court, certified December 8th, 1845.

WM H PICKING,
dec23 '45 Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1845. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

IN the matter of the real and personal estate of George Seese, deceased. And now to wit, December 8th, 1845. William H Postlethwaite, Samuel W Pearson and Daniel Weyand, Esqs, appointed Auditors to ascertain and settle the advancements, and make the distribution of the estate to and among the persons entitled to the same.

Extract from the records of said court, certified December 8th, 1845.

WM H PICKING,
dec16 Clerk.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Auditors will mee at the office of Samuel W Pearson, on Wednesday the 21st day of January next, for the purposes in the foregoing commission mentioned, at which place and time all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

WM H POSTLETHWAITE,
SAMUEL W PEARSON,
DANIEL WEYAND,
dec16 '45 Auditors.

BLANK SUMMONS' For Sale at this Office.

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

This paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearages are paid off.

Advertisements will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

Advertisements inserted in the Herald and Republican, three times, at $2 per square and 50 cents for every other insertion.

Poetry.

[From the Phila. Sat. Courier.

Thoughts, suggested by the Season.

Where are the sun-bright golden hours?
Full swiftly they have flown;
The leafy drapery of the bowers,
The song of birds, the fragrant flowers,
All, all alas! are gone.

The music of the woodland rills,
Late echoing on the air,
Is hushed in gloom; the verdant hills,
Where summer's genial dew distils,
With frost are white and bare.

The towering trees which lately spread
Protecting shadows wide;
Deserted lift the hoary head,
Their glorious summer robes all fled
And gone their regal pride.

Wan nature wears a saddened face,
O'er treasure lost she mourns;
But cometh Spring's bright form apace,
Radiant with health and blooming grace,
When each prized gift returns.

Wit and Humor.

Boston Custom House Developments.—The following lines were found among some waste paper at the Boston Custom House. A history so touching, the Journal thinks, must have been the work of an office-holder whose removal was "required by the public good."

PATHETIC.

On a log sat a frog,
Weeping for his daughter,
Tears he shed, till his eyes were red,
Then jumped into the water and drowned himself.

Sam Slick on Crying.—Sam Slick says that "to talk about a person having the power to weep on all occasions, is the height of moon-shine. I'd like to see a man undertake to cry, with a pretty girl beside him—pocket full of cash—no corns on his toes—and a plenty of ice cream in his reach. If he can do it at such a time, he had better make a business of it, and go about crying for people at sixpence a cry."

Be content as long as your mouth is full (not of tobacco) and your body warm; remember the poor—kiss the pretty girls—don't rob your neighbor's hen roost—never pick an editor's pocket, nor have an idea he is rich—kick dull care to the deuce—black your own boots, and pay for your newspapers.

Typography plays strange tricks with manuscript sometimes. This is the latest instance. The line

"Hell has no fury like a woman scorned,"

was made to read

"Hell has no fury like a woman corned;"

in which there is truth if not poetry.

Stray Cow.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, residing in Greenville township, Somerset county, on the 1st day of December, 1845,

a Red and White spotted cow, about 9 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be disposed of as the law directs.

dec23 ADAM KEEFER.

Stray Cow.

CAME tresspassing on the premises of the subscriber residing in Greenville township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, some time in November, 1845,

a Black Cow with a board fastened on her horns, has some white about the belly and side, the left ear cut off, and a letter C. or G. on the left horn, supposed to be 8 or 9 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be disposed of as the law directs.

dec23 WILLIAM BARE.

Stray Bull.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Milford township, Somerset county, sometime in September last, a Brindle Bull, about one year old last spring, with white face, white belly and legs, no artificial marks perceptible, the owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

dec30'45 JOHN BOUCHER.

Blank Deeds.

A LOT of Blank Deeds of a superior quality, just printed and now for sale AT THIS OFFICE

Brown Muslins, &c.

1000 YDS, Brown Muslins; Cotton Yarn; Cotton Laps, Wadding, and the best Candle Wick, for sale at the

dec16 THREE BIG DOORS.

Books! Books!! O Yes!!!

COBBS Series; Smith's Geography, Grammar and Arithmetic, Smith's Church Harmony; Bibles; Slates; Stationary, &c, for sale cheap by

dec16 J J & H F SCHELL.

Stray Cow.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Conemaugh township, about the middle of October last,

a Red Cow, with a white spot on the belly, supposed to be about 6 years old, no ear marks. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be disposed of as the law directs.

dec23 JOHN CROYLE.

Orphans' Court Sale OF REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue or outcry on the premises, on Monday the 26th day of January next, the following real estate, late the property of Andrew Bird, deceased, viz:

One tract of Land situate

in Addison township, adjoining lands of John P. H. Walker, John A Mitchell, Robert Robison and others, containing 270 acres more or less, on which are erected two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings.

—ALSO—

One other tract adjoining lands o John A. Mitchell, Robert Robison Thomas Glissen James Wilkins and others cantaining

260 acres more or less,

on which are erected a dwelling house barn and other buildings.

Terms—one third to remain a lien on the premises, the interest thereof to be paid to the widow annually, during her lifetime, and at her death to be equally divided among the heirs and legal representives of said deceased. One third of the balance in hand and the remainder in three equal annual payments without interest, to be secured on the property by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by John Hanna, administrator of the estate of said deceased. By the Court.

W. H. Picking.

Dec16 '45-4t. Clerk.

Orphans' Court Sale of Real Estate.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue or outcry on the premises, on Saturday the 7th day of February next, the following real estate, late the property of Jacob Grove, deceased viz:

One tract of Land,

situate in Shade township, containing forty acres, more or less, with a cabin house and barn thereon erected, bounded by lands of Samuel Kimmel, David Zimmerman, and others.

—ALSO—

One other tract or parcel

of land, containing seven acres, more or less, adjoining the above described tract.

Terms—one third in hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments.

Attendance will be given by Jonathan Statler. Administator of the estate of said deceased. By the Court,

W. H. PICKING,

Dec. 16 1845. Clerk.

VALUABLE Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, agents and attorneys for A G Cole, offer for sale on advantageous terms, the following described real estate, to wit: That well known

TAVERN STAND AND FARM,

late the property of Jacob Probasco and John Baker, Esq. on the *National Road*, in Henry Clay township, Fayette county, Pa, and one mile west of the village of Somerfield in Somerset county, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. This property consists of about one hundred and fifty-three acres of land, a greater portion of which is cleared and under cultivation and is meadow. The buildings consist of a large and convenient

DWELLING HOUSE,

partly stone and partly frame, commodious stabling and other out-buildings.

The location of this property being one mile from the town of Somerfield, abounding in wood and *Stone coal*; having a *Saw Mill* and *Grist Mill* adjacent thereto and plenty of water remaining through the land, renders it an important and valuable situation for any kind of business. The premises have been for a long time occupied as a *Tavern Stand*. The stand is admirably adapted for the accommodation of all kinds of *Droves*.

Persons desirous of purchasing the property, are requested to call on Joshua B. Howel and E. P. Oliphant, of Uniontown, Pa., who will give every information desired, concerning said property. HOWEL & OLIPHANT,

Attorneys of A G Cole, of Balt.

july22 '45-tf

LAW NOTICE.

SAM'L W. PEARSON,

HAVING returned to the practice of the law, tenders his professional services to his old clients and the public generally.

Office in North end of Snyder's row, lately occupied by A. J. Ogle, Esq.

dec16 '45-3m

In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, of September Term, 1845, No. 128.

IN the matter of the application of "the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Samuels," in Somerset township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, for a charter of incorporation.

AND now to wit, 8th December, 1845. The petition of the members of "the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Samuels" in Somerset township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, was presented to the Court praying for a Charter of Incorporation, and the court having perused and examined the petition, and the articles and conditions therein set forth and contained, appearing to be lawful and not injurious to the community, order the instrument to be filed, and publication to be made in one newspaper printed in Somerset county, for 3 weeks that the application has been made. By the court,

dec16'45 A. J. OGLE, Pro't'y

In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, of September Term, 1845, No. 129.

IN the matter of the application of "the Evangelical Lutheran Church" of Somerset, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, for a Charter of Incorporation.

AND now to wit, 8th December, 1845. The petition of the members of the aforesaid Church, was presented to the court praying for a Charter of Incorporation; and the court having perused and examined the petition, and the articles and conditions therein set forth and contained, appearing to be lawful and not injurious to the community, order the instrument to be filed and publication to be made in one newspaper printed in Somerset county, for three weeks, that the application has been made. By the court,

dec16'45 A. J. OGLE, Pro't'y.

In the Corrt of Common Pleas of Somerset County, of September Term, 1845, No. 130.

IN the matter of the application of "Christs Evangelical Lutheran Church" in Somerset township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania for a Charter of Incorporation.

AND now to wit, December 8th, 1845. The petition of the members of the aforesaid church was presented to the Court praying for a Charter of Incorporation; and the Court having perused and examined the petition, and the articles and conditions therein set forth and contained, appearing to be lawful and not injurious to the community, order the instrument to be filed and publication to be made in one newspaper printed in Somerset county, for three weeks that the application has been made. By the court,

dec18 '45 A. J. OGLE, Pro't'y.

Pennsylvania Telegraph.

LEGISLATIVE REPORTS.

The session of the Legislature which is just at hand, we have reason to believe will be one that will excite much interest amongst the people of the Commonwealth, and induce a desire to obtain accurate reports of its proceedings through a paper published at the seat of Government,

We have engaged intelligent and competent Reporters for the Senate and House of Representatives, and shall publish in the Telegraph full and impartial reports of the same up to the latest hours of publication, and send to subscribers at the rates specified below.

We shall also be enabled to give the latest Congressional Intelligence, with the Political news at Washington, having engaged intelligent and experienced correspondents at Washington City, for that purpose.

SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

The Telegraph will be published Semi-weekly, at $2 for the session, or $3 for the whole year.

SIX copies of the paper will be sent to one office for $10 during the session, or for $15 the year, to be paid in advance.

WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

The Telegraph will be sent to subscribers once a week at $2 per annum and will contain Literary, as well as General, Legislative and Congressional news.

CHEAP SESSION TELEGRAPH.

For the purpose of placing the proceedings of the legislature within the reach of every one, we have made arrangements to issue the Telegraph once a week at the low price of ONE DOLLAR for the session, in all cases to be in advance. The weekly session Telegraph will be made up of the Legislative, Congressional and General News that appear in the semi-weekly paper, and will be issued from the press every Monday morning.

☞Persons procuring five subscribers and forwarding $5, shall receive a copy for their trouble. THEO FENN

Harrisburg, Nov, 26, 1845.

DR. C. N. HICKOK,

RESIDENT DENTIST,

Bedford, Pa.

REFERENCES.

Hon, J, S. Black, Dr, J, McCrery, Hon, A, Thompson, Dr, N, W, Rogers

Office at Ankeny's Hotel.

m6'45-tf

THREE BIG DOORS.

WAR WITH MEXICO

has not yet commenced, and we are still selling goods at the above stand—at very reduced prices.

WE have received 'this day' from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburg, a variety of

DRY GOODS,

consisting in part of

CLOTHS of various qualities and colors,
CASSIMERES do do do
SATTINETTS do do do
JEANS do do do

LADIES GOODS—such as Romelia stripe, Polka Cashmere, Cashmere De Cosse, Afghan Satin, plain, figured and changeable Alpachas, Mouslin de Laines, &c, &c, &c.

In selling boots and shoes,
We promise to beat the Jews.

ALSO, on hand a choice lot of Groceries, Hardware and Queensware; all of which we shall endeavor to sell on such terms, as to induce a generous public to give us a liberal support.

Don't forget the place, remember the Three Big Doors.

sep30 J J & H F SCHELL.

Hurra!! Hurra!!! Hurra!!!!

Don't be alarmed—No new Firm.

The same old Coon:

ZACHARIAH SIBERT,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers and the public in general, that he still carries on the

TAILORING

business in all its various branches, one door east of John L Snyder's store and immediately opposite the "Three Big Doors," where he is prepared to do all manner of work in his line of business, in the neatest and most durable manner, on short notice and as cheap as any tailor in the county; His work shall not be surpassed by any eastern, western or elsewhere; All his work shall fit neatly or the cloth be returned.

oct28—3m

STONE CUTTING

BUSINESS.

THE subscriberrespectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

Stone Cutting Business

in all its various branches, at his shop on main street, 2 doors east of George Piles tavern, and nearly opposite the drug store of John L. Snyder.

TOMB STONES,

made at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner that will render them *superior to any other manufactured in this section of the country.*

Grind stones of an excellent quality, always kept on hand.

Country produce taken in exchange for work, at Market Prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.

Somerset, Pa., March 5, 1845 1y.

Saddling and HARNESS-MAKING.

SAMUEL P. SNYDER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the

Saddling and Harness-Making business,

at his shop on Main Cross street, north of Parker & Ankeny's store, where he will constantly keep on hand, or make to order, *MENS' AND WOMENS' SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, COLLARS, &c., &c.,*

all of which he will dispose of at very low prices, for cash or approved country produce.

Having supplied himself with excellent materials, and being determined to do his work in a neat and substantial manner, he flatters himself to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

Somerset, nov11 '45

DIVIDEND.

THE stockholders of the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road Company, residing in Somerset county, are hereby informed, that a dividend of one per cent will be paid to them by Mr. Samuel Kimmel near Stoystown.

PETER SCHELL, Treas.

dec2 '45

CAUTION.

WHEREAS on the 26th day of August 1830, the subscriber gave a note of hand to William Funk, calling for twenty-five dollars and sixteen cents; and some time afterwards another, calling for twelve dollars, which said notes are paid; and I therefore caution all persons against taking an assignment of either of them, as I shall not pay them again.

Dec23 DAVID HOOVER.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

Tailoring Business,

at his old stand, nearly opposite Mr. Ankeny's Hotel in the borough of Somerset, where he is prepared to execute work at short notice.

He has made arrangements to receive the New York and Philadelphia

Fashions

regularly, and is, therefore, prepared to do all work in his line of business, at as cheap a rate as it can be done at any other establishment of the kind in the county, and in the neatest and most fashionable style.

He will warrant his work to be made in a neat and durable manner, and if it does no fit, he will replace the cloth, so that persons entrusting work to his care need not be afraid of loosing anything.

His work for neatness shall not be excelled by any establishment west of the Alleghenies.

HENRY STEWART.

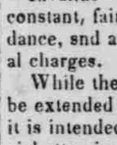
oct7 '45-3m

George L. Gordon, CHAIR-MAKER.

HAVING purchased from Mr Daniel Pile, his interest in the establishment heretofore carried on under the firm of Gordon & Pile, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

Chair-Making Business,

in all its branches, at the old stand, opposite Mr Kurtz's Drug store in the borough of Somerset, where he will at all times keep on hand or make to order,



SETTEES; COMMON, FANCY AND *GRECIAN* CHAIRS,

and Boston rocking chairs; all of which he will sell very cheap for cash, or exchange for approved country produce at market prices;

His work will be done in a neat and fashionable style and substantial manner; and he invites the public to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N B A good journeyman to the above business, who can paint and finish, is wanted immediately, and to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given.

oct21

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, snd at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,

PARTICULARLY TO

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞No contagious diseases will be admitted. J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D.

February 25, 1845.

TAVERN LICENSE PETITIONS,

just printed and for sale AT THIS OFFICE.

S. KIMMEL,

Wants 2,000 bushels of

FLAXSEED.

I WISH to purchase two thousand bushels of merchantable flaxseed, delivered at my

OIL MILL,

between this and the 15th of November next, for which I agree to pay 80 cents in cash, or 87½ cents in manufactured goods at my woolen manufactory, at the wholesale prices. S KIMMEL.

aug12 '45-16t

New Tin-Ware

ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber, thankful for former support, informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recommenced the manufacture of

Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware,

at the shop formerly occupied by Mr Michaels, as a Clockmaker shop, east of Mr ankeny's Hotel, in the Borough of Somerset, where he is now making every descriptiun of *Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware*, which he will sell cheap for cash or exchange for approved country produce. His work will be done in a neat and substantial manner, and he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

oct14 CHARLES A KIMMEL.

PRAY BE SEATED!

Don't stand up while chairs and sofas are so cheap.

CHAIR & CABINET MANUFACTORY.

WM. B. COFFROTH,

WOULD respectfully inform his old customers and the public in general, that he has purchased from Mr. Jocob Myers, chair maker and wheel wright his entire stock of materials and has commenced the chair making business with that of cabinet making, at his shop on main street in the Borough of Somerset, one door east of the residence of Simon Gebhart Esq., where he will constantly keep on hand and will make to order, *common fancy and Mahagony Chairs, bed-steads, wheels,*

BUREAUS,

Tables, Stands, Settees, Sofas, &c., &c., &c.,

He will sell common chairs at $5 per sett, and other articles in proportion.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to him, he would invite the public to call and exemine his work, which he will warrant to be made of the best materials and finished in the neatest and most durable manner.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for work, at the highest market prices.

ap8'45.

DR. DUNCAN'S

EXPECTORANT REMEDY,

FOR

CONSUMPTION,

Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Pain in the Side, Breast and Chest, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all Diseases of the Liver and Lungs.

☞BEWARE OF CONSUMPTION.☜

We behold many who unfortunately are the object of disease, borne down by its pain and distress, without a medecine to strengthen and soothe the enfeebled frame, or relieve the poisoned mind; kind Providence has caused Nature to produce a HEALING BALM for all living creatures, particularly the afflicted. Heathen, whose labors have been so successful to discover the Medical Agent for the removal and cure of a disease which seems for ages to have defied the powers of the healing art, should be regarded in the light of a public benefactor.

The proprietor of Dr Duncan's EXPECTORANT REMEDY claims this, substantiated by thousands who are living monuments restored from the bed of sickness to the enjoyment of their dearest friends, and again rendered an ornament o society.

Those who suffer with the premonitory symptoms of CONSUMPTION, should not neglect themselves from time to time, until the disease becomes seated, and rendered beyond the control of medicine, but immediately procure Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy, a medicine that is certain to remove all the first evil seeds of Consumption, when used in due season.

Just received 4 doz. of the above medicine and for sale by Parker & Ankeny, the only authorzed agent for Somerset county.

Dec. 24, 1844.